

Amendments to the Claims

The following listing of claims will replace all prior versions, and listings, of claims in the application.

1. **(Cancelled).**
2. **(Previously Presented)** The method of claim 116, further comprising modulating the dimensions of the stamp before the step of passing at least a portion of a substrate into the lumen.
3. **(Previously Presented)** The method of claim 116, further comprising, after the step of modulating the dimensions of the stamp to place the stamping surface in contact with the substrate, modulating the dimensions of the stamp to facilitate removal of the stamping surface from the substrate.
4. **(Previously Presented)** The method of claim 116, wherein the step of modulating the dimensions comprises a member of the group consisting of applying a mechanical stress, applying an electrical stimulus, removing a mechanical stress, removing an electrical stimulus, creating a partial vacuum, venting a vacuum, applying a magnetic field, removing a magnetic field, and any combination of the above.
5. **(Original)** The method of claim 4, wherein the mechanical stress comprises a positive hoop stress, a negative hoop stress, or a hydrostatic stress.
6. **(Previously Presented)** The method of claim 116, wherein the entirety of the stamp is modulated at the same time.
7. **(Previously Presented)** The method of claim 116, wherein at least one of the stamping surface and a surface of the substrate exhibits convexity in at least one dimension, and said convexity does not result from a surface texture or pattern.

8. **(Previously Presented)** The method of claim 116, further comprising exposing the substrate to electromagnetic radiation by transmitting said radiation through the stamp, wherein a portion of the stamp is opaque to said radiation.
9. **(Previously Presented)** The method of claim 116, further comprising disposing a transferable material on the stamping surface, wherein, when the stamp is in contact with the substrate, the transferable material is transferred to the substrate in a pattern corresponding to the pattern on the stamping surface.
10. **(Original)** The method of claim 9, wherein the transferable material comprises a member of the group consisting of a self-assembled monolayer forming molecule, a protein, an amino acid sequence, a synthetic peptide, a simple carbohydrate, a nucleic acid sequence, a lipid, a complex carbohydrate, an organic molecule, a polymer precursor, an inorganic molecule, an organometallic complex, a metal, a metallic species in a solvent, a metal colloid in a solvent, biological particles suspended in a carrier, and non-biological particles suspended in a carrier, an electroless plating precursor, and any combination of the above.
11. **(Previously Presented)** The method of claim 116, wherein the stamping surface comprises a pattern comprising at least one channel defined by raised portions on the surface of the stamp.
12. **(Original)** The method of claim 11, wherein a cross section of the stamp includes two raised portions, and wherein an angular distance between the two raised portions is between 0° and 180°.
13. **(Original)** The method of claim 11, wherein a lateral dimension of a channel or a raised portion is 100 nm or greater.
14. **(Original)** The method of claim 11, further comprising:
placing the channel in fluidic communication with a fluid source; and

causing a fluid to flow from the fluid source through a path bounded by the raised portions and the substrate.

15. **(Original)** The method of claim 14, wherein the fluid comprises a member of the group consisting of an etchant, a polymer precursor, a sol-gel fluid, a metal colloid in a solvent, cells suspended in a medium, a metallic species in a solvent, a metal, an electroplating solution, an electroless plating solution, a reactive gas, and any combination of the above.
16. **(Original)** The method of claim 14, wherein the fluid comprises a solution comprising a member of the group consisting of a self-assembled monolayer forming molecule, a protein, an amino acid sequence, a synthetic peptide, a simple carbohydrate, a nucleic acid sequence, a lipid, a complex carbohydrate, an organic molecule, a polymer precursor, an inorganic molecule, an electroless plating precursor, an organometallic complex, a metallic species, cells in a medium, and any combination of the above.
17. **(Original)** The method of claim 14, further comprising adjusting the temperature of the fluid while it is in the channel.
18. **(Original)** The method of claim 14, further comprising exposing the fluid in the channel to an electric current, a magnetic field, or electromagnetic radiation.
19. **(Original)** The method of claim 14, further comprising exposing the fluid to ultraviolet light.
20. **(Original)** The method of claim 14, further comprising adjusting the temperature of the substrate while the fluid is in the channel.
21. **(Original)** The method of claim 14, wherein a lateral dimension of a channel or raised portion is 200 nm or greater.

22. **(Original)** The method of claim 14, further comprising disposing a material on the substrate before the step of causing, wherein a component of the fluid interacts with the material when it is disposed in the channel.
23. **(Original)** The method of claim 14, wherein the fluid comprises a carrier and a material dissolved or suspended in the carrier, wherein the method further comprises allowing the carrier to dissipate and the material to harden.
24. **(Previously Presented)** The method of claim 11, further comprising wetting the stamping surface with a fluid, wherein, when the stamping surface is in contact with the surface of the substrate, an interaction of the substrate with the fluid causes the substrate to develop a surface texture in a pattern conforming to the stamping surface of the stamp.
25. **(Original)** The method of claim 24, wherein the fluid dissolves or swells the substrate.
26. **(Original)** The method of claim 24, wherein the substrate comprises a polymer.
27. **(Previously Presented)** The method of claim 116, further comprising:
 - removing the stamp from the substrate; and
 - placing at least a portion of a second stamp against the substrate.
28. **(Original)** The method of claim 27, further comprising, before the placing step of claim 27, disposing the substrate in a specific position with respect to the second stamp.
29. **(Original)** The method of claim 28, wherein the step of disposing comprises positioning the substrate with a micrometer stage, optically setting a mark on the substrate with respect to the stamp, or aligning a mark on the substrate with a laser.
30. **(Previously Presented)** The method of claim 116, wherein the substrate comprises a metallic material, a semiconductor material, a ceramic, or a polymer.

31. **(Original)** The method of claim 30, wherein the substrate comprises a coating comprising a metallic material, a semiconductor material, a ceramic, a glass, or a polymer.
32. **(Currently Amended)** The method of claim 116, further comprising disposing a material on the substrate before the step of ~~placing~~ passing.
- 33-35. **(Cancelled)**.
36. **(Previously Presented)** The method of claim 116, wherein the stamp has a diameter of at least 100 micrometers.
37. **(Previously Presented)** The method of claim 116, wherein the stamp and the substrate have the same or different shapes.
- 38-115. **(Canceled)**.
116. **(Previously Presented)** A method of patterning a surface, comprising:
providing a stamp having a lumen with a portal;
passing at least a portion of a substrate into the lumen via the portal; and
modulating the dimensions of the stamp by reducing a cross sectional dimension of the lumen to place an interior stamping surface of the lumen in contact with an exterior surface of the substrate and thereby producing a pattern on the exterior surface of the substrate.
117. **(Previously Presented)** The method of claim 116, wherein the lumen has two portals each providing communication between the lumen and an exterior surface of the stamp.
118. **(Previously Presented)** The method of claim 116, wherein walls defining the lumen are characterized by flat, curved, or a combination of both.
119. **(Previously Presented)** The method of claim 116, wherein the stamp is tubular.

120. **(Cancelled).**
121. **(Cancelled).**
122. **(Previously Presented)** The method of claim 116, further comprising increasing a cross sectional dimension of the lumen before the step of passing the at least a portion of the substrate into the lumen.
123. **(Cancelled).**
124. **(Cancelled).**
125. **(Previously Presented)** The method of claim 134, further comprising reducing a cross sectional dimension of the lumen of the stamp before the step of passing the at least a portion of the stamp into the lumen of the substrate.
126. **(Previously Presented)** The method of claim 116, wherein the stamp is cylindrical.
127. **(Previously Presented)** The method of claim 116, wherein the stamp is spherical.
128. **(Previously Presented)** The method of claim 116, wherein the stamp is elliptical.
129. **(Previously Presented)** The method of claim 116, wherein the stamp is polygonal.
130. **(Previously Presented)** The method of claim 116, wherein the stamp takes the shape of a spheroid having a variety of diameter lengths.
131. **(Cancelled).**
132. **(Previously Presented)** The method of claim 116, wherein the lumen has only one portal.

133. **(Cancelled).**

134. **(Previously Presented)** A method of patterning a surface, comprising:

providing a stamp having a lumen with a first portal;

providing a substrate having a lumen with a second portal;

passing at least a portion of the stamp into the lumen of the substrate via the second portal; and

modulating the dimensions of the stamp by increasing a cross sectional dimension of the lumen of the stamp to place an exterior stamping surface of the stamp in contact with an interior surface within the lumen of the substrate and thereby producing a pattern on the interior surface within the lumen of the substrate.